

must be sought in the duchy from which had sprung the first conquerors of Southern Italy*. In 1135 the King, after installing Alfonso as Prince of Capua, appointed the Bishop-elect of Capua and Aimo of Arionjio to do justice to those who had been wronged,¹ This is generally supposed to be the origin of the justiciars of the Norman kingdom, From this time the *Justiciarii* are sent out to the various parts of the kingdom, apparently without fixed areas, and charged with the criminal jurisdiction, the deciding on appeals made direct to the King, and a certain authority over civil cases and questions of the domain, They judge cases reserved by the baillis of serious crime, and receive appeals from the *camerani*. They are appointed for life or a long period, and their duties are defined by one of the Assises, which allots to them theft, homicides, arsons, wrongs done to women, until so on. * Early in the next reign* but apparently not in Roger's, we find *magistri justiciariorum* who govern the two provinces into which the kingdom is divided, deciding on the higher criminal justice which was reserved to the Crown, and having authority over the simple judiciary. This institution

office had a
high prestige; in 1177 Tancred, Count of
Ltuccia,
afterwards King, was Constable **and**
Matter Justic-
iar of Apulia and the Terra di Ugento,
and the
court in which he ruled a Ugento
between the